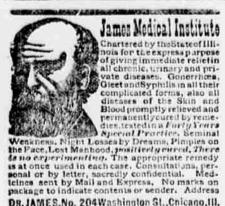


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Pianos and Organs MUSIC HOUSE



Contagious.

DR. JAMES.No. 204Washington St., Cnicago, III.

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Notlingham Hospital, England, but was not cared. I suffered the most agonzing pains in my bones, and was covered with scree all over my body and limbs. Finally I completely lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Bo sevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in Now York having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Species. physician in New Yerk having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles and I can say with great joy that they have cured no entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life.

Kew York City, June 12th, 1ec.

In March of last year (1881), I contracted blood In March of last year (188), I contracted blood poison, and being in Savananh, Ga., at the time, I went into the hospital there for treatment, I suffered very much from rheumatism at the same time. I did not get well inder the treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the usual means. I have now taken seven bottes of Swift's Specific and am sound and well. It dove the poison out through boils on the skin.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 7, 1885.

Treating in Blood and Skin, Discourantial

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free, The Swift Specific Co., Drawer J. Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W., 23d St.

DOCTOR 817 St. Charles Nt., St. Louis, Mo.

A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of Chantete, Narvets, Barwand Blacon Dismana, than any other Physician in St. Louis, as elty papera show ane. It old residents know. Nervous Prostration, Beblitty, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with imparalleled ancors, on latest scivili Be principles, Each, Privately.

Discases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indulgence, which produce some of the following effects i nervounings, debility, dimness of sight and defective memory, pimples as the face, Physical desy, aversion to the society of females, confusion of ideas, etc., residering Marriago improper or unhappy, aversion resident and excepting in the proper of the confusion of the society of services and additional confusion. Consideration of the sore, centification of the society of the side of the confusion of the society of the s A Positive Written Guarantee given in every ca.

MARRIAGE CUIDE,

DR. HAIR'S Asthma Cure.

This invaluable specific readily and perma-nently cures all kinds of Asthma. The most obstinate and long standing cases yield prompt-ity to its wenderful curing properties. It is known throughout the world for its unrivaled

efficacy.
J. L. CALDWELL, city of Lincoln, Neb., wrates,
Jan. 25, 1881: Since using Dr. Hair's Asthma
Cure, for more than one year, my wife has been
entirely well, and not even a symptom of the chirely wear, that not even a symptom of the disease has appeared.

WILL-LAM BENNETT, Richland, Iowa, writes, Nov. 3d, 1883; I have been afflicted with Hay Fever and Asthma since 1859. I followed your directions and am happy to say that I never slopt better in my life. I am glad that I am among the many who can speak so favorably of your remedies.

A valuable 64 page treatise containing similar roof from every state in the U.S., Canada and reat Britain, will be mailed upon application.

Any druggist not having it in stock will prore it.

PENNY RUYAL PILLS CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and Only Genuine. Sale and always Reliable. Beware of worthing imilations, indispensable to LADIES. Ask, your Druggist for "Chilebeater's English," and have no other, or indicate to transport to us for particulars in letter by return mall, NAME PAPER, Chilebeater Chemical Co., 2818 Maddison Square, Philades, Pa. At Druggists. Trade supplied by Fuller & Fuller Co., Chicago, Ill.



Without's Con-Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and effections proparation is alone attributable to 1 * intrinsic worth. In the cure of courts, cub's, asthma, broughtis, whooping cough, scrothlous humers, and all consummitive in mars, it has no superior, if eq. al. Let no one neglect the early symptom of disease, when an amont is at hand which will cure cure all complaints of the chest, linus, or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Besion Sold by all druggists.

HAGAN'S Magnolia Balm

is a serret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and you can't tell.

FIELD AND FARM.

Disposal of Hogs Dead of Disease. The question ofgreatest importance to swine raisers, says John M. Statel in the New York Tribune, is to stamp out swine diseases and keep them stamped out. It is certain this can never be done so long as it is permitted to dispose of the carcasses in any other than the most effectual way. Some sell to those who purahase, as it is said, to be made into soap-grease. I am reasonably sure that in some cases the best of the carcasses are rendered out and the produce sold as prime lard! Think of that, city readers. No law can inflict too great a pecuniary

punishment upon the man who hauls arouns the careasses of hogs dead of infections or contagious disease, or who ships swine knowing that they have such ships swine knowing that they have such a disease. Both these things are frequent, and so long as they are permitted the spread of swine diseases is to be expected. There are two methods of disposel—by burial or burning. The fermer is more commonly employed, but to it are many placetions. are many objections.

If hogs are admitted to the field where

the carcasses are buried, though it bethree years afterwards, they will exhume the bodies. This I know, my own hogs having done it. And while eating the carcasses may not always, or often, cause a contoreak of the disease, it will some t mes do so, as I have found in one sea son's bitter experience. Another objec-tion is that urged by the advocates of cremation against the interment of human bodies—the decaying matter may contaminate the drinking water of hu-man beings or beasts. When we consid-er that swine are buried on the farm, in fields or lots not so far removed from the haunts of beasts and people as cemete-ries usually are, and that the carcasses are not put under ground so deep as are the bodies of human beings, we perceive that this objection applies with much greater force to the burial of the bodies of hogs than of buman beings. The of-fensive matter may find its way into wells, creeks or ponds. Moreover the gas sengendered by the decomposition of the bodies must escape into the air and will escape for so long a time that it is practically impossible to guard animals

If the bodies be burned, all germs of discuss are destroyed. The offensive mat-ters are dissipated and no burt can come to any animals from eating the ashes to any animals from eating the ashes. Nor will the ashes contaminate the drinking water of man or beast, being Larmless in their nature. Hence, two very serious objections to burying the bodies cannot be made to apply to cremating them. The third objection to burying applies to cremation also, but does not amount to much. It is true that offensive gases are given off during the burning, but this lasts only while the bodies are being consumed, and during this time. being consumed, and during this time, and for a time afterward long enough to insure the dissipation of the gases, stock can be kept at a safe distance. All in all, eremation is much the more safe and of fectual mode of disposing of the car-casses; and I do not think it is the more laborious. I find it requires no more time or exertion to burn a carcass than to dig a hole to hold it and replace the earth above it. The bodies burn upon very slight provocation; and if you have any consideration for your olfactories or for your healsh you will prepare the hodies to burn and then retire to a safe distance.

Winter Feeding for Profit.

There are several modes of engaging in the business of raising and fattening steers for the market. Some farmers buy a lot in the fall, feed them through the winter and sell in early spring, while others prefer to commence with calves and feed them until they are of a certain age. In this connection Prof. Morrow gives the Prairie Farmer the result of experiments made by him with a view of determining not only the cheapest method of feeding, but also to ascertain greatest period of time. weighing over 1,000 pounds, and eighteen months old, were kept in warm stables during winter, with full feeding of crushed corn, oats, and a very little oilmeal, with bay, gaining from 115 to 280 meal, with tay, gaining from 115 to 280 pounds in five months, and the heaviest steer made the smallest gain, but one of them gained 635 pounds in eleven months. A steer that had been kept on grass until August 20 was then kept on corn. During six months, which ended on N. Dairing St. Montas, which ended in November (beginning about May 1) he gained 350 pounds, nearly equal to the best gain by a full-ted grain steer during the entire season. During September and October he gained 205 pounds.

Calves were also selected and given good shelter and full feeding during the vinter. They made an average gain of 163 pounds varying from 125 to 300, pounds. A number were fed on grass for comparison. The grain fed calves averaged a gain of 450 pounds, while those on pasture alone averaged 279 pounds. It is demonstrated that young mimals do best on grain and grass combined, but much depends upon the quality of the pasture. While the steer over a year old, and kept on grass alone gained more than some others, yet it may have been exceptional. Although conclusions cannot be drawn from a single trial, yet the experiments suggested many things that may not have been well known. Among the conclusions partially derived are that the difference in animals of like breeding and under like treatment is often greater than those of typical animals of different breeds: under the present method of wintering steers in the west (which also apples, no doubt to the east in severe seasons) little or no gain is made in weight in winter; the largest gains may be expected from animals in thin flesh if in good health, and it is difficult to secure rapid gain in weight during longcontinued feeding; under like conditions young animals make the largest gain in proportion to food eaten; a fair profit can be made, even at low prices, by graz-ing, and then grain-feeding for two or three wonths those cattle that have been judiciously bought or economically reared, to be sold when from thirty to hirty-six months old; economy of pro duction is quite as important as maximum product, especially in times of low prices; it is not clear that it is profitable o fatten and sell steers as yearlings. There is an advantage to be taken of the aptitude of young animals to fatten after attaining a certain age — three years considered the proper time—calves growing rapidly and making quick gain. Whatever method may be practiced the farmer should be guided by the quality

value of the grain intended to be used. Expensive Ensitage. Whatever may be said in favor of ensilage from fodder corn, there is no good reasons for converting good grass into ensilage instead of flay; on the other hand, it is only a wasteful practice. Silage from maize is one of the most costly of home-produced fodders, if all the nest sare taken into account, and that

the costs are taken into account, and that its only important recommendation, be sides its furnishing a succellent feed in winter, consists in a great yield for a given area of land. If a farmer has only a few acres of ground from which he wishes to get the largest quantity of foddering material, maize folder would be the crop to serve him best; but this re-sult could be gained only by letting it grow at least till the ears are formed, or later; then, if cured in the ordinary way much of it would not be eaten; while if made into ensilage it would be readily

costs more by the time it is stored in the silo than it would in lay stored in the mow, and furthermore, there is greater loss of the foldering material by ermentation in the silo-especially if we ake into account a certain portion of the mass around the outside that is us-

the mass around the conside that is us-ually quite spoiled—than of grass in cur-ing to hav, and of the hay while stored in the barn. Finally, it is certain that each pound of the actual dry substance of what is left to feed the stock with will produce no more meat or milk, if in form of silage than in hay; and it may be a question whether it will produce as much. Therefore it is wasteful to put good grass into the sile.

Seasonable Hints and Suggestions. There is no feed for sheep equal to cover hay, especially if a smaller pro-portion of outs be allowed daily.

Feeding swill to swine does not supply them with water. Give them pure, clean water, and they will keep in better condition than without it.

Keep the seed corn dry. It is not the cold as much as moisture that injures it. It should be thoroughly dried and hung up before the winter sets in. A potato grower states that by experiment he has discovered that the rotting of potatoes is due partially to moisture.

Potatoes grown on land that has been

thoroughly underdrained were sound and good, while those grown on land undrained rotted badly. Parsnips, oyster plants (salsify) and horse-radish may remain in the ground all winter. A portion of such crops should be stored in the cellar, however, for use when the ground is frozen.

The dairy cow requires very, little exereise. She needs plenty of pure air and moderate movement in a small enclosure but every good dairyman knows his cows will seriously shrink in milk when required to walk a mile to pasture and

The liberal use of kerosene will greatly assist in preventing lice in the poultry-house. The quickest and safest remedy to rid poultry of lice is the free use of Persian insect powder dusted through the feathers.

A barn or stable should be kept at between lifty and sixty degrees in order to derive the best results. In some cases this cannot be conveniently done, but as the animal heat is about ninety-eight the temperature of the stable will have more or less influence on the quantity of food required, and hence the warmer it can be made in the stable in winter the

An overfat animal, unless for butcher, is not desirable in all cases. Fat animals are poor breeders, as a rule, though there are exceptions, but exercise and surrounding conditions affect the animal, and render it suitable or unsurable according to the objects desired to be obtained.

Do not confine the turkeys over ten-days when fattening them, or they will lose flesh, confinement rendering them discontented, which soon results in a refusal of food. Give them plenty of char-coal, gravel and fresh meat, with all the corn they can ent.

To keep apple juice through the winter in an uncured (unfermented) state, add one pound of whole mustard seed to the barrel. One onnee of salicylic acid, which is often recommended, will effectunlly stop all tendency to fermentation, but being injurious should never be used, while mustard seed is perfectly harm-

One of the best preventives against ice in the nests of sitting hens, is tobacco refuse, such as the sweepings of eigar factories. By the use of such with coal oil on the roosts and the frequent dusting of all parts of the poultry house with insect powder, there need be no fear of lice.

To make cattle depend upon pastures alone, this late in the season, is to invite an impaired condition that will stand hard against their well-doing all through the coming winter. Someal should also be fed. Some fodder and

Provide for the winter water supply of all live stock, they should have necess to pure water at pleasure throughout the

Nervous Debilitated Men.

Nervous Debilitated Men,
You are allowed a free trial for thirty days
of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic
Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances,
for the speedy relief and permanent cure of
Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for
many othe diseases. Complete restoration to
health, vizor and manhood. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphiet with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing
Voltaic Belt Co. Marshall, Mich. A Persian Romance.

From the illustrated paper in the December Century by S. G. W. Brajamin, our late minister to Persia, in the city of Peheran, we quote the following: What implements they used in ancient times we know not; but to day the Persian artisan has neither rule, compass, or spirit-level. He is commonly ignorant of the fact that the diameter is a third of the circumference; his gimlets and augurs are prods turned by a bow-string; he has no hatchet, but only an adze, and no carpenter's bench — If he desires to plane a board, he puts it on the ground; and if he would saw a block of wood, he squats on the ground himself and holds it between his toes, drawing the saw towards himself. Wood is scarce, and with such tools hard to work. If pillars are to be constructed, the trunks of poplars are raised and simply stripped of their branches and bark. They may be crooked but that matters not; the master work-man tells his subordinate to shape the timber into an elegant pillar with gatch. Depending only on his eye and the skill of his hand, this simple artisan applies the plaster round the trunk in the form of a fluted pillar and crowns it with a graceful capital and cornice, showing a lively inventive fancy. If judged by the trict application of rule and compass, these decorations may sometimes deviate slightly from a straight line, but of the aristic beauty of the conception there can be no question. Walls and ceilings are tastefully decorated in like man-

ner. * * "Lightness combined with strength is often gained in Persia by building a wall of square sundried bricks ingeniously arranged in hollow cubes as in a block-house. They are cemented together by a layer of cargel, or mortar mixed with straw, over which, in turn, follows a coat of white plaster. Where great strength is required the angles are fortified by a layer of burnt bricks. Such. a wall will stand for ages. It is interest-ing to watch the builders at work. They wear long tunies, which are tucked into their girdles when working, displaying a length and muscular development of limb I have never seen equaled elsewhere. The one above sings out in a musical tone, 'Brother, in the name of God, toss me a brick.' The one below, as he me a brick.' The one below, as he throws the brick, sings in reply, 'O, my brother (or, O son of my uncle) in the name of God, behold a brick!"

Nothing Made in Vain. We are told that nothing was made in vain; but what can be said of the fashion-able girl of the period? Is n't she maiden vain? Hood's Sarsaparilla is made in Lowell, Mass., where there are more bot-tles of it sold than of any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier. And it is nev r taken in vain. It purifies the blood, strengthens the system, and gives new life and vigor to the entire body. 100

doses \$1. much of it would not be eaten; while if made into ensilage it would be readily eaten clean.

But although from his few acres of ground he will thus get more pounds of dry substance of the fodder than if the same area is put into hay, every pound

THE TRAINING OF BIRDS. Teaching Canary Bieds to Sing for the Last Twenty Years.

Pailadelphia News "I have been teaching canaries to sing for twenty years," said Geo. Horst, of 903 Leithgow street, to a reporter of the Daily News. Beginning in a very modest way, I have increased the number of my yellow-feathered pupils until now I have an birds a year pass through my hands, all of whom received the benefit of my tutton. I teach the bords to sing 'water rolls, 'silver rolls,' pipe notes, half rolls, full rolls and trills. In addition to this, some of my mostunecomplished enturies

are taught to sing German airs as correctly as any contatrice, and such American tunes as Yankee Doodle
"You would like to know whether I find much difficulty in instructing the birds in singing. Well, not so much now, There is a method in it, the result of many years of experiment. I know how to put a yellow feathered youngster through his paces, so to speak, until he learns how to warble.

"The first great thing in producing a the first freat thing in producing a fine singer is to start with first-class stock. I am so careful in this point that I would not take an ordinary \$10 canary out of the bird-shops as a gift because his few mild notes would spoil my whole collection, all of which are raised from the purest strains in canarydom. I obtained, when I began the business, some of the most magnificent singers in Germany, and crossed these high-bred birds with the best selected American stock, and the result was birds so fault-less that I have never tried to improve them—only to keep up the standard. I give the greatest attention to weeding out all birds in my collection which display any tendency to utter wild notes, and if I find such a canary I give him away immediately, if I could not sell him. Of course I am sometimes obliged to get new birds, and I do get some from a man who has many of the finest speci-mens now imported, but these are the females for breeding purposes to cross with my males.
"How do I teach the birds to sing?

They are first put into a large, light cage in bunches of a dozen or fitten, when they are past their moulting, say when they are past treat monthing, say when they are six to eight months old. The cageful of infant canaries is put in a room where a bell clock is continually rolling out its melodious, ripping song. The music of the clock starts the can-aries to singing in different styles, and in a few weeks they trill, roll and warble as clearly as the lark in a green meadow. They are allowed to keep up their chorus in the cage for some time, in unison with the bell clock, and then the birds are separated and placed in dark eages. These cages being made of solid wood, with only small ventilators to give the birds fresh air, shut out all distracting sights and sounds, and, to keep up their spirits probably, the secluded birds sing as loudly as possibly, recling off trills and rolls and original roundelays by the hour. When they become constant singers in the dark eages I consider the education of the birds ended.

That is, generally, for there are some birds so high gifted with the sense of song that their prolicioncy may be greatly increased, and with these I pursue a increased, and with these I pursue a longer course of training. They are taught to singuishe notes, short melodies, by being placed in a solitary, while I play soitly the same tune, coastantly re-peated, upon a small silver whistle. When the birds have acquired all that is possible in pipe tones, they are placed awhile beside an old canary, famous for awbile beside an old canary, famous for its singing, and in this position they soon get the secret of their fellow's singing. Then, if they are to be drilled in singing melodies they are taken into a room and kapt there alone, while the tune to be taught them is played again and again, in the morning and evening, upon a musical instrument—generally a small organ. The education of canaries can not be carried much further after can not be carried much further after they learn to sing two or three tunes, but a few of them can be taught to music. Do I have any difficulties in training the birds to sing? Any amount of them. Sometimes I breed a bird that will not sing at all—can not be made to sing, and all the time wasted on such a creature is clear loss. Then not one canary out of six can be taught to sing a tune, and, as you don't know which one that is until you try, much of your time goes for nothing. If a bird hauging in a window hears another bird sing a wild note, he will catch those wild notes immediately, and no amount of correction will cure him. A canary is just like a child; it will learn all the bad tricks possible, and this is the great point we have to guard against. Sometimes a canary three months old can be taught to sing: again a nine months' bird will not war-

twelve weeks. Edward Hanlan, the champion oars-man of the world, writes that he has used St. Jacobs Oil with the most beneficial results, and has found it a reliable remedy for muscular pains in the arms

ole a note, and the difference in the

length or time necessary to complete a

canary's education varies from six to

FIVE-DOLLAR OIL PAINTINGS. Factories Turn Them Out by the

Thousand for \$20 a Dozen. New York Mail and Express: Every autumn, in anticipation of holiday times, circulars are sent to farmers and villagers, offering them "real oil paint-ings," "copies of old masters," and copies of the works of the most famous of modern artists," in "elegant gilt frames," at prices which are described as "defying all competition. Agents in this city who send the circulars profess contempt who send the circulars profess contempt for chromos and cheap engravings, which, they declare, distigure the walls of many homes. They claim to have made contracts with rising young artists for the production of celebrated paintings which they can sell to a favored few for sums which amount to little more than the cost of the materials. They also have purof the materials. They also have chased, at a bankrupt sale, a collection of line gilt frames which they wish to sell at a small profit. By such means they can offer an oil painting and frame for \$5 which would cost \$50 if purchased

for \$5 which would cost \$50 if purchased in the regular way. Each rustic who receives of circular is made understand that he has been singled out from all the persons of his neighborhood as the one best able to appreciate such as advantageous offer. The result is the one many rural homes are found highly solved paintings in imitation gilt frames. The pictures are usually expressionless landscapes, marked by dimness of outlines and haphazard blending of colors. City people often wonder where such daubs come from In boarding homes and in many humble homes in the city the cheap oil paintings have made their appearance in recent have made their appearance in recent years through the medium of mockauction sales. Many a busy New Yorker has his attention drawn to more than one of the mock-auction rooms which abound in the down-town districts. open door is close to the

sidewalk, and persons passing can see at the further end of the room an oil painting on an easel, which is lighted brilliantly by a row of gas-jets from above. Seen at a distance, and in a new gilt frame, the picture has an attractive appearance to an unprac-ticed eye The loud tones of the auc-tioneer can be heard plainly from the street. His words are seductive to men on the lookout for bargains. Several other men inside the place are his assistants, or "cappers." but they play the role of outside buyers. When a stranger enters this room they bid eagerly. Daub after daub is knocked down to them at J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa \$10, 20, or \$25, until the stranger makes

a modest bid. If he offers more than \$? for a painting and frame the auctioneer lets him have it. Most buyers think they have secured bargains until their gandy pointings have being in the houses for a few months. Then the in itation gilt begins to crack like the paint on a fire board, the bright hues to

"There are a dozen factories in New York and Brooklyn where such danks are made," said a picture dealer to a re-porter. "Most of the proprietors are Hebrews. It is said that the factories

turn out from 500 to 1,000 oil paintings day according to the condition of t trade. The bulk of such pictures trade. The bulk of such pictures is shipped west, but thousands of daubs are sold in New York and neighboring states every year. Any one who looks closely at the ordinary ran of them can guess how they are made. With hig paint-brushes, puts of different colored paints, and a set of stened plates, a workman who has no knowledge of art matters can produce one of the regulation daubs. Even the preparation of the stened plates does not require much artistic ability. Canvas for the pictures is made of cheap stuff and hastily tacked is made of cheap stuff and hastily tacked on frames. Copies of paintings in which there is little variety of color are the favorities Ordinary paints are used First, the prevail-ing colors or groundwork of a painting are put upon a canvas with one stencil plate, and the canvas is placed in a drying-rack, while the same stencil is used for other copies. By the time the last canvas of a set has received its groundwork the first one is ready for the addition of different colors with another stencil-plate. So the work goes on until a workman has completed a set of 100 or 200 pictures, all alike and all worth-less from an artistic standpoint. Among picture dealers such paintings are known as 'buck-eyes.' In most factories the stencil work does not complete the pictures, and poor artists are hired by the week to add hasty finishing touches to each canvas. It is necessary to protect the cheap pigments by a heavy coat of varnish, which also tones down the most

of a completed oil painting is less than 25 cents. Dealers in the west buy the 'buck-eyes' for \$10 per dozen and up-ward, according to size. ward, according to size.

"Frames for the pictures are made in the same factories. The fronts or faces of pine frames ar ecovered with plaster, which is molded in imitation of the prevailing styleso f gold frames. Over the pinster is spread a thin coating of Vienna metal. The finished frames look nearly as well as gold frames when they are as well as gold frames when they are new, but they begin to erack when the have been exposed to air for a few weeks Imitation gilt frames cost the manufacturer a trille more than 'tunekeyes,' but he will sell the pictures and frames together for \$20 per dozen I know of one man who offers small daubs for \$16 per dozen, frames included. Agents can sell a picture and frame for \$2 and make a

glaring imperfections. The actual cost

Despise Not the Day of Small Things. Little things may help a man to rise-a bent pin in an easy chair for instance Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are small things, pleasant to take, and they cure sick-headaches, relieve torpid livers and do wonders. Being purely vegetable they cannot harm any one.
All druggists.

A Hereditary Ailment.

Detroit Free Press: A great big over grown tough entered a Grand River ave nue saloon vesterday in search of gore. He was "primed," and he asserted that he was ugly. He even acknowledged that he intended to hurt somebody before he got out, and it would be an injury requiring the united service of at least three eminent surgeons. The barkeeper was reading a novel, head down and elbows on the bar, and he did not look up as the big tough pounded on the cherry "Set 'em up! I tell you to set 'em up for all hands!" and called out:

An old farmer who had been warmin his chins got up and sneaked out. He said he didn't propose to go back home to Maria a cripple for life. He was fol lowed by a lanky youth with brick-col ored hair, who observed that the doctor had forbidden him to light for the next "Are you going to set 'em up?' howled the tough, as he pounded some

'No." was the quiet reply.

"Then the consequences be upon your

With this he peeled his coat, and the two remaining men bolted for the door. One excused himself on the ground that he didn't want to hart anybody, and the other said he had just licked two men up the street, and was waiting for his second wind. As they went out the tough upset a table, and he was about to everturn the stove when the little bar-keeper shut up his book with a sigh, came from behind the bar and exhibited signs of life. He took the tough by the ear and said:

"Two dollars!"

"Damages!" Two silver dollars were handed over, and then he led the big fellow out doors and marched him up and down the walk three or four times to show him off. By and by he stood him on the gutter, gave hun a tremendous kick and observed

You go home!" The big fellow waded through the mudto the opposite side and stood and looked One of the spectators approached him

and said: "You didn't make much of a fight?"
"I didn't, ch? Well, now, I want you
to understand that I showed more clear grit in this little fracas than ever before in my life!

"Then you are not much of a fighter?' 'Say," replied the man as he dropped his voice to a whisper, "you are dead right! I go in all right, but the minute I'm tackled my sand gives out. I believe it's hereditary, and I'm going to a doctor to be examined." "You go home!" shouted the bar-

"Yes-I'm going -good day." And he went off without once turning to look behind him.

If you suffer from looseness of the bowle Angostura Bitters will surely cure you. Beware of counterfeits and ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

THIS UNRIVALED STATE SOUTHERN REMEDY IS
WARRANTED NOT TO
CONTAIN A SINGLE
PARTICLE OF MERCURY
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THE PRESIDENT'S METHODS. How He Saubs Callers at the White

House. Washington (D. C.) Dispatch to New York World (Dem.): The president is not very convicous to the few officeseekers who manage to run the gauntlet, and get into his presence. The other day Dorsey Clargett, a local politician, who has been going to the White house two or three times a week since March 4, got by the guards and reached the president to have one more good talk about the district of floes and the necessity for a change. The lees and the necessity for a change. The

president said:
"Well the district doesn't seem to be colng to ruln in spite of the fact that here have been no changes. They will cave to wait awhile-at least until con-Mr, Claggett then said be thought action

ought to be taken before that time; that he did not like to come to the White House so often as he had been doing. The president looked at him and re "Ol I thought you liked it." This re-mark did not shut off Mr. Claggett. He

Well, Mr. President, since I am here I think you had better hear what I have got to say. It will probably save both my time and yours." The president at this sat down on a sofa, and leaning back with a wearied air, folded his

arms, saying:
"Well,go ahead and make your speech I guess I can forget it as fast as you say It is said that even this did not discour

age Mr. Claggett. The president is getting quite a reputation for making very brusque remarks to his callers. The other day a local New York politician was urging upon him with emphasis and vigor a certain line of policy in the state of New York regarding appointments. The president closed him out with: "I know of no paragraph in the con-stitution or any clause on the statate-

book which provides for the office of as sistant president of the United States The Capital to-day reports the president as saying to a persistent caller from

the west:
"Now look here, my friend, you say
you have voted the democratic treket for
thirty-five years; that you have worked
thirty-five years; that your money for and prayed and spent your money for democratic success all this time, and that con told the meanle of your town after was elected that the government would be run on a new plan; that there was to be a change in the policy of administra-tion; that the public service would not be maintained for the purpose of paying salaries to a lot of political wire pullers, but would be managed in the interest of of the people and not the partisa's. Now, you go home and tell the people of your town that you have been to Washngton and nave seen the president, and that he told you every word you said was true. Good morning

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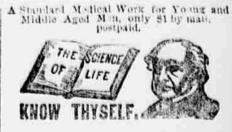
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Railway Time Table

OMAHA.

The following is the time of arrival and departure of trains by Central Standard line. It is less I depo s. Trains of the C. St. P., M. & O. arrive and depart from their depot, corner of 14th and Webster streets; trains on the R. & M., C., R. & Q. and K. C., St. J. & C. B. from the B. & M. depot; all others from the Union Pacific depot.

Trans for depot at Colline Boths;
DEPART.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

9:15 A. M. Mail and Express.

7:00 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Accommodation.

13:40 P. M. E. P. S. 9:15 A. M.

9:15 A. M. Mail and Express.

7:10 P. M.

7:15 A. M. Accommodation.

5:50 P. M. Express.

9:15 A. M. Accommodation.

5:50 P. M. Express.

9:15 A. M. Accommodation.

5:50 P. M. Express.

9:15 A. M. Olline S. T. PAUL.

9:10 A. M. Mail and Express.

7:00 P. M.

5:50 P. M. Express.

9:15 A. M. 5::0 P. M. EXPLOSE S. T. PAUL.

9:10 A. M. Mail and Express . 7:69 P. M.
5::0 P. M. Express . 9:15 A. M.
CHICAGO, BURLAND ON A QUINCY.

9:35 A. M. Mail and Express . 9:15 A. M.
5:35 P. M. Express . 9:15 A. M.
WALSH, ST. LOTTS & PACIFIC.

2:15 P. M. L. R. St. LOUIS EXPLOSE LOCAL

9:09 P. M. Transfer St. Louis Ext. Transfer 3:29 P. M.
KANSAS CILY, St. AOR & COUNCIL BUFFS.

10:00 A. Mail and Express . 7:35 P. M.

8:55 P. M. Express . 6:35 A. M.

8:10 M. M. Mail and Express . 7:35 P. M.

8:10 M. Shoux CIPY WATEL.

7:15 A. M. Shoux CIPY M. 7:00 P. M.

7:50 P. M. St. Paul Express . 9:35 A. M.

WESTWARD. | Depart | WESTWARD |
A. M.	P. M.	UNION PACIFIC
11:25n	Denver Express	
10:25n	Denver Express	
10:25n	O. & REP. VALLEY	
10:25n	Mail and Express	
8:10a	Mail and Express	
8:10a	Mail and Express	
10:25n	Mail A. M. P. M. 7:50a 4:10a	

NORTHWARD.

EASTWARD.

STOCK '24' (IDS TRAINS
Will leave U. P. denot Amalia, it 6:40-8:3510:45-10:55a.m.; '14'-352'-605p.m.
1a. Sock ands for Ougha at 7:55-10:25a.
m.; 12:01-12'-12'-6:25p.m.
Norse of in daily; B. daily except Sunday;
C. daily except Satur say; D. daily except Monday.

Arrivo.

Depart. A. S. P. M. C. ST. P. M. & O. A. M. P. M. Sioux City Express 5:40c Oakland Accommod'n 10:00c J. W. WUPPERMANN, BOLE AGENT, 51 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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